Key Ideas

Chapter 4: Budget Calendars & Financial Reporting Schedules



In this section, we will discuss the following:

- > The use of Budget Calendars.
- > How Budget Calendars help the local official.
- > The use of Financial Reporting Calendars.
- > The Auditor's Certificate

BUDGET CALENDARS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING SCHEDULES

The State Board of Tax Commissioners provides a budget calendar to local officials each year to provide timelines for the advertisement and adoption procedures required by law. Although the calendar is not prescribed by law, the dates are statutory requirements for the proper advertisement and adoption of ensuing year budgets. The calendar also contributes to the effective administration of the budget process. Many levels of government are involved in the review and approval of a local budget. Strict compliance with the reporting or activity dates set by the State Board of Tax Commissioners allows all involved to fulfill their statutory duties while better managing their time. If nothing else, following the established Budget Calendars at least allows every local official to plan his or her time more efficiently.



A Budget Calendar is provided to local officials each year to provide timelines for the advertisement and adoption procedures required by law.



If nothing else, following the established Budget Calendars at least allows every local official to plan his or her time more efficiently.

A Budget Calendar refers to the schedule of events prescribed by IC 6-1.1-17-5 and IC 5-3-1-2. Every level of government must accomplish certain actions to complete its budget and the dates on which, or no later than which, these actions may occur are established by law.

In addition, the state has established schedules of periodic reports or submissions related to the budget. Financial Reporting Calendars, which set out these reporting schedules are therefore included, following the appropriate County Budget Calendars.



In addition, the state has established schedules of periodic reports or submissions related to the budget. Financial Reporting Calendars, which set out these reporting schedules are therefore included...

County Budget Calendar:

August 1 Last date on which ten or more taxpayers may file with the

County Auditor a petition for reduction or revision of a Cumulative

Firefighting, Building and Equipment Fund levy.

August 31 Last date for first publication of budget (10 days before the Public Hearing

date). IC 6-1.1-17-3

September 7 Last date for second publication of budget (at least 3 days before public

hearing). IC 5-3-1-2

September 10 Last date for public hearing (at least 10 days before adoption date).

IC 6-1.1-17-5(a)

September 20 Meeting of County Board for adoption of budgets and tax rates

(IC 6-1.1-17-5).

September 30 City and county budget ordinances adopted not later than the last meeting

of the City-County Board in September IC 6-1.1-17-5(a)(2) or second

class cities not later than September 30. IC 6-1.1-17-5(a)(3)

Meeting of County Tax Adjustment Board (Second Monday in September

of the current year.)

Last date to file budgets with County Auditor (2 days after adoption meeting.) IC 6-1.1-17-5(d)

IC 6-1.1-17-5(e) reads, "In a consolidated city and county and in a second

class city, the Auditor of the County Board shall, notwithstanding

subsection (d), file the adopted budget and tax ordinances with the county board of tax adjustment within two (2) days after the ordinances are signed by the executive, or within two (2) days after action is taken by the County

Board to override a veto of ordinances, whichever is later."

October 1 Last date for County Tax Adjustment Board to complete its duties.

(10 days after Last date on which 10 or more taxpayers may file with the publication of County Auditor an appeal to State Board of Tax

notice of tax Commissioners from action of the County Tax Adjustment Board.

IC 6-1.1-17-15.

Note: Appeals for relief from property tax rate and levy limitations <u>must</u> be filed

with the State Board of Tax Commissioners before October 2 to be

eligible for consideration.

February 15 Ensuing year. On or before this date, the State Board of Tax

Commissioners certifies the budgets, property tax rates and levies for all

taxing districts.

March 1 County Auditor certifies to the State Board of Tax Commissioners the

amount of personal property tax reduction credits for each taxing district

in the County.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

IC 6-1.1-17-1 requires the County Auditor to certify estimates of assessed valuation and other information to the fiscal officer, of each political subdivision, of the county. Any changes are reflected in the Auditor's Certificate mailed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners to each County Auditor. The requirements are as follows:

"The statement shall contain:

- (1) information concerning the assessed valuation in the political subdivision for the next budget year;
- (2) an estimate of taxes to be distributed to the political subdivision during the last six (6) months of the current budget year;
- (3) the current assessed valuation as shown on the abstract of charges;
- (4) the average growth in assessed valuation in the political subdivision over the preceding three (3) budget years, excluding years in which a general reassessment occurs, determined according to procedures established by the state board of tax commissioners; and
- (5) any other information at the disposal of the county auditor that might affect the assessed value used in the budget adoption process."

The miscellaneous revenue information provided by the Auditor includes excise, FIT and December property tax estimates. The State Board of Tax Commissioners provide guidelines on the excise estimates. The County Highway and Local Road and Street Fund estimates are provided by the Auditor of State's Office. Bank assessed valuation estimates are provided by the County Auditor. Financial Institution Tax estimates are based on the current year. The State Board of Tax Commissioners calculates the final figures after the February 15 certification process is complete.

Certificate of Net Assessed Valuation: County Auditor's are required to provide local units of government and the State Tax Board with the final assessed valuations, for budget purposes, by August 1 of each year. The certificate includes a column for the amounts of contested appeals withheld from the assessed valuation certification.

The following table illustrates the various timelines for local officials with respect to the certification of assessed values.

PERSONAL PROPERTY REAL ESTATE DEADLINES DEADLINES

TWP ASSESSOR TO

COUNTY ASSESSOR June 1 May 15

CO. ASSESSOR TO

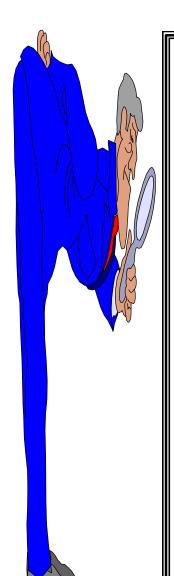
COUNTY AUDITOR July 1 July 1

The State Tax Board's Budget Division and Assessment Division are working with County Auditor's, Township Assessors, Township Trustee Assessors and County Assessors to ensure the statutory timelines are met by local officials.

The importance of accurate assessed values reduces the potential for shortfalls and/or levy excess by local units of government. Accurate assessed value's result in tax rates that provide taxpayers with a true picture of a taxing unit's financial needs.

Summary

Chapter 4: Budget Calendars & Financial Reporting Schedules



In this section, we have discussed the following:

- ➤ A Budget Calendar is provided to local officials each year to provide timelines for the advertisement and adoption procedures required by law.
- If nothing else, following the established Budget Calendars at least allows every local official to plan his or her time more efficiently.
- ➤ In addition, the state has established schedules of periodic reports or submissions related to the budget. Financial Reporting Calendars, Which set out these reporting schedules are therefore included...
- This section contains a calendar of monthly duties and, while not complete, should be referred to each month to ensure that such duties are not overlooked.
- The County Auditor's Certificate and its use by other local units of government.